OPERTY OF THE
BRARY OF THE
AUG
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
RSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly
Vol. XIV, No. 721 August 20-26, 1954

WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN ARMY

French Proposals Rejected

Brussels Parley Stalemated

France's proposals to revamp the European Defense Community Treaty were rejected by Forgn. Ministers of the other 5 EDC nations at a conference held in Brussels Aug. 19-22.

French Premier-Forgn. Min. Pierre Mendès-France likewise turned down counter-proposals offered by the West German, Belgian, Dutch, Italian & Luxembourg negotiators.

The 6 conferees conceded, in a joint statement issued at the closing session Aug. 22, that they "were unable to reach agreement." Despite concessions by both sides, the Brussels Conf. fell short of achieving its tacitly-acknowledged goal of saving EDC.[1]

The 4 days of bargaining failed to produce any satisfactory compromise between (a) Mendès-France's stand that the French Natl. Assembly would ratify EDC only if the treaty were altered to quiet French fears of subjugation by a supranational authority and (b) the view of the other 5 ministers that EDC's effectiveness depended on its supranational character.

Mendes-France Modifies Stand

Mendès-France agreed to these concessions: (1) each nation should have a veto over EDC decisions for only about 2 years instead of 8, as he originally had proposed[2]; (2) the EDC court should not be abolished, as he had demanded, and the EDC administrative commissariat should have the right to appeal vetoes to the court; (3) the EDC Treaty should retain Article 38, designed to pave the way for European political federation[3]; (4) the EDC's "initial period"—during which the military phase of EDC could be held in abeyance—should be for only 8 years instead of the indefinite period he wanted.[4]

The Forgn. Ministers of the other EDC nations insisted, however, that: (a) they could accept no changes requiring ratification by national parliaments; (b) there must be no discrimination against any EDC member; (c) EDC's supranational character must not be weakened; (d) EDC's military efficiency must not be weakened.

5-Nation Counter-Proposals

Texts of the French protocol on EDC Treaty changes & of the counter-proposals of the other 5 EDC powers were made public at the conclusion of the conference Aug. 22. Mendès-France's proposals were substantially those already reported.[5] Among views of the other Forgn. Ministers, as stated in a joint declaration:

(1) EDC "is integrated in the Atlantic pact." If the Atlantic pact were dissolved or if the EDC Council of

★ ★ ★

EDC Policy Objectives

Forgn. Ministers of the 6 EDC nations "confirmed" in the concluding statement of the Brussels Conf. Aug. 22 that "the principal objects of European policy should remain unchanged: (a) to tighten European cooperation so as to protect Western Europe against the forces that threaten it; (b) to avoid neutralization of Germany; (c) to contribute to unification of Germany & to its participation in the common defense; (d) to prepare a political & economic formula for Western [European] integration."[6]

★ ★ ★

Ministers agreed unanimously that U.S. & British contributions "were substantially reduced," each EDC member would "have the right to review its own position" and withdraw.

(2) Political decisions "remain the privilege of the states," not of EDC. After EDC took effect, the EDC Council would propose to the NATO Council measures for "close cooperation between the 2 organizations."

(3) "The will of the signatories is to safeguard the national rights of each as much as is feasible, taking into account the necessity to give the common organization its full efficiency. . . . In many cases concerning their vital interests, no decision can be taken without . . . unanimity."

U.S. Efforts Fail

Persistent U.S. efforts to save EDC were made during & before the Brussels Conf. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in a note delivered to Mendès-France at the conference, warned that the U.S. would have to reconsider its commitments in Europe if material changes were made in the EDC Treaty or in the plan to rearm West Germany.[7]

David K. E. Bruce, Pres. Eisenhower's envoy for EDC & European coal-steel pool affairs, conferred with the 6 Forgn. Ministers during the conference in a futile search for a solution. (The President told Congress in his semi-annual report on mutual security Aug. 20 that French & Italian failure to ratify EDC were "important setbacks" to the mutual security program.)

Adlai E. Stevenson, the U.S.' 1952 Democratic Presidential candidate, confirmed Aug. 25 that he had sent a hand-written "personal letter to my friend Mendès-France" to "assure him that EDC was not a partisan matter in America and that Secy. Dulles spoke for all of us" on EDC.[8]

Dulles told newsmen Aug. 24 he still had "hope" France would ratify EDC. He expressed "regret" that France had disagreed with the others in Brussels but took "comfort in the fact that 5 of the 6 [EDC] signatories stood firm" for the "basic principles" he considered "vital to the perpetuation of peace & freedom in Western Europe."

British Vs. Mendes' Plan

Mendès-France flew Aug. 23 to Chartwell, Eng., where he conferred with British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden. It was reported that the British leaders opposed Mendès-France's EDC proposals and urged him to try to get the French Natl. Assembly to ratify the EDC Treaty as it stood. As Mendès-France left, Churchill assured him, "I will do all I can to

Week in Headlines

International

Brussels Conf. rejected French EDC plan, ended in disagreement.
Pres. Vargas of Brazil committed suicide after ouster by military.
U.S. Navy cut Pacific Fleet.
Nehru opposed SE Asian pact.
U.S. authorized sale of more items to Communist bloc.
Greece sought UN plebiscite in Cyprus.

United States

Republican-controlled 83d Congress completed legislative slate, adjourned; President claimed .830 legislative "batting average," urged election of new GOP Congress on basis of 83d's record.
Senate committee reduced charges vs. McCarthy to 5 categories.
Amer. Airlines strike ended.
AF plane set 90,000-ft. altitude record.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

.82
4

1—see p. 273D1 2—see p. 273C2 3—see p. 273G2 4—see p. 273F2 5—see p. 273C2-E3 6—see Vol. XIII, p. 324D2 7—see p. 273F3 8—see p. 265E2 (See index for data on other persons & subjects mentioned in text)

Bipartisanship 10 Years Old

U.S. State Secy. Dulles told newsmen in Washington Aug. 24 that the date marked the 10th anniversary of U.S. bipartisan foreign policy. He indicated credit should go to a Democratic predecessor, Cordell Hull, & to N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Dulles recalled that Dewey, GOP Presidential candidate in 1944, had sent him to Hull to seek a non-political approach to foreign affairs.[1]

help you." Mendès-France then flew to Bagnoles de l'Orme, France to confer with French Pres. René Coty.

Mendes Explains Stand

Mendès-France reported to his nation in a radio address Aug. 24 that he had refused to accept the proposals of the other EDC powers because "I would have been taking engagements in the name of France while knowing they would not be kept." He said he was "unable to accept proposals which risked hurting the conscience of many Frenchmen and would be disavowed by their deputies."

The French Cabinet Aug. 24 authorized Mendès-France to put the EDC Treaty to the Natl. Assembly without making it a question of confidence. This meant that the Mendès-France Govt. would not have to resign if the Assembly, as expected, refused to ratify the treaty.[2]

FAR EAST

Nehru Vs. SE Asian Pact

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru warned Aug. 25 that the proposed Southeast Asia Treaty Org. might "do more harm in the present" than good in the future. It was his first formal statement opposing the U.S.-sponsored SEATO pact.

Nehru told his Parliament he had refused to take part in the forthcoming Baguio talks on Southeast Asian defense because they were "likely to reverse the trend of conciliation" set in Indo-China. As an alternative, he proposed the "collective peace" pattern evolved in recent Indian-Red Chinese agreements.[3]

Nehru said his recent talks with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had helped Chou to understand non-Chinese Asia & the evolving Southeast Asia pattern of collective peace."[4]

U.S. Names Baguio Delegation

The U.S. Secy. Dulles announced Aug. 25 that State Secy. Dulles and Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) & Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) would head the 24-man U.S. delegation to Baguio. Others in the group:

State Dept. counsellor Douglas MacArthur 2d; Roderic L. O'Connor, special asst. to Dulles; Vice Adm. Arthur C. Davis; Amb.-to-Burma Wm. J. Sebald; Amb.-to-Philippines Raymond A. Spruance; State Dept. legal adviser Herman Phleger; Asst. State Secy. Carl W. McArdle; State Dept. press chief Henry Suydam; Jas. D. Bell, officer in charge of Philippine Affairs; Chester L. Cooper of the Office of Chinese Affairs; Lt. Col. John E. Dwan of the Defense Dept.; State Dept. counsellor Wm. J. Galloway; Commonwealth Affairs officer Outerbridge Horsey; Manila Embassy counsellor Wm. S. B. Lacy; N. Paul Neilson of the U.S. Information Agency; Chas. C. Stelle, State Dept. policy planning staff; Chas. A. Sulivan, Defense Dept.; Walter N. Trulock, State Dept. Executive Secretariat; Bruce Grainger, State Dept. Div. of Intl. Conferences; Jas. Cross, Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs & Eugene V. McAuliffe, State Dept. Secretariat.

Dulles for Formosa Isles Guard

U.S. State Secy. Dulles said Aug. 24 the U.S. would be justified in defending some of the small Nationalist-held islands between Formosa & the Chinese mainland. He indicated that the Pescadores & some other islands had radar installations & similar warning devices on which the defense of Formosa itself might depend. Dulles said final decision on which islands to defend in event of a Red attack on Formosa would be left to the military.

(The Navy Dept. said Aug. 23 that orders to the U.S. 7th Fleet to defend Formosa had included the Pescadores for the past 4 years.)

Communist China again called for "liberation" of Formosa Aug. 20 and warned it would "brook no" occupation, trusteeship or neutralization by the U.S. Peiping radio condemned a visit of 4 U.S. destroyers to Nationalist-held Tachen (14 mi. off the mainland) Aug. 19 as "armed provocation" of Red China.[5]

Navy Cuts Pacific Fleet

Naval Operations Chief Adm. Robert B. Carney revealed Aug. 25 that the U.S. Navy had reduced its Pacific Fleet since the end of the Indo-Chinese fighting. In a letter to Vice Adm. A. S. Merrill (ret.), dated Aug. 17, Carney said 4 destroyers & a battleship already had returned to Atlantic ports & more withdrawals could be expected. (Current Pacific Fleet strength: 15 carriers, 10 cruisers, 125 destroyers & 60 submarines.)

Vice Adm. Alfred M. Pride, 7th Fleet commander, succeeded Vice Adm. W. K. Phillips, 1st Fleet commander, Aug. 21 as commander of all U.S. naval forces in the Philippine & South China Seas area. Pride reiterated U.S. pledges to repel any Communist attack on Formosa.[6]

Mao Bids Britons Oppose U.S.

British ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee & 7 other British Laborites conferred for 3 hours with Red Chinese ruler Mao Tse-tung in Peiping Aug. 24. It was Mao's first audience with ranking Western statesmen since he came to power in 1949.

No official statement on the conference's context was issued. But the North American Newspaper Alliance reported that Mao urged the British Labor Party to "arrange a more reasonable" British policy, on anti-U.S. lines, calling for: (a) withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Fleet from Chinese waters and (b) an immediate halt in U.S. rearming of Japan & West Germany.

The British delegation's spokeman, Morgan Phillips, said the "frank" discussion with Mao covered a variety of subjects of "mutual interest" and ended in "cordiality."

The touring Britons inspected a Peiping jail Aug. 18 and visited industrial plants in Manchuria Aug. 20-21. Attlee said Aug. 18 at a reception given by the Chinese People's Consultative Conf. (equivalent to a lower house of Parliament) that British Laborites "sympathized with the Chinese people in their struggle against the forces of reaction in China."[7]

U.S. Seeks Fliers' Release

The U.S. Defense Dept. charged Aug. 19 that 15 U.S. airmen shot down near the Yalu River during the Korean fighting were held by Communist China as "political prisoners" in violation of the Korean armistice agreement & international law. The 15 were among 526 missing Americans for whom the U.S. demanded an accounting from Red China Aug. 19.[8]

ROK Urges End of Truce Team

The South Korean Natl. Assembly voted Aug. 25 to ask the UN Gen. Assembly to dissolve the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. because the Communist Czech & Polish members allegedly were spying in South Korea.[9]

(The Communist command in Korea notified the UN Command Aug. 20 that it would start Sept. 1 to return 4,011 bodies of UN troops buried in North Korea. The UN Command had told the Reds that it had bodies of about 14,000 Communist troops to return.)

U.S. 2d & 25th to Quit Korea

The U.S. Far East Command announced in Tokyo Aug. 20 that the 2d Infantry Div. would be transferred from South Korea to the U.S. and the 25th to Hawaii "in the immediate future." Before the divisions depart, men with little service overseas will be transferred to other outfits and their places taken by men who have completed their overseas tours.[10]

Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey disclosed Aug. 19 that his country had started steps to withdraw one of the 2 battalions it was maintaining in Korea.

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee declared in a Seoul speech Aug. 23 that "there is no use for foreign troops to stay in Korea if they are not going to fight communism."[11]

(The UP reported Aug. 21 that the U.S. was "taking a firm stand against buildup" of the ROK Army for fear it would encourage Rhee to try to "liberate" North Korea and because of the belief that South Korea had neither manpower nor economic resources to support more than 20 divisions.)

1—see pp. 252E1, 154E-F3; Vol. IV, 272 H-J 2—p. 273E1 3—p. 215A1 4—pp. 274A3, 234D2 5—274C1 6—274F1 7—274G1 8—274F2 9—274G2 10—274C2 11—274D2

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1954 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

Korea War Loss 'Required'

Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, ex-chief of the U.S. Far East Air Force, charged Aug. 25 that "we were required to lose" the Korean war, "we weren't allowed to win it." Testifying in Orlando, Fla. before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom., Stratemeyer blamed "the State Dept. & their politicians" but exonerated the Joint Chiefs of Staff for orders that "handcuffed" Gen. Douglas MacArthur and put him "in the position of not being allowed to win."[1]

Stratemeyer said that China was lost and the Korean war started "partly because of the [Gen. George C.] Marshall mission, which attempted to associate Chinese Communists with the Nationalists" at the end of World War II.[2] He testified that State Dept. adviser John Paton Davies Jr., told him near the end of the war that the Chinese Reds were doing a good job against Japan "and that we should assist them."[3]

Viet Minh Frees 2,800 PWs

The Viet Minh freed 2,800 French Union prisoners Aug. 18-24 in the Indo-Chinese PW exchange. This included 511 Viet Namese & 2,289 French, Forgn. Legion & colonial troops.

French Union guards killed one PW and wounded several others Aug. 22 when 2,500 Red captives protested their return to Communist control. They were aboard the Norwegian freighter *Skaugun*, chartered by France for the prisoner exchange. The ship was held at Haiphong for 26 hours until the captives were quelled. It was the first case of forced repatriation reported in Indo-China.[4]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S. Eases Red Trade List

The U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. Aug. 25 added hundreds of items to the list of permissible exports to European Communist nations.

The export control (Battle Act) revision removed from the embargoed list: various types of nonmilitary vehicle tires, locomotives except turbine types, flat cars, tank cars, rails, crude petroleum, Diesel oil, tractors (except heavy types), smaller-sized motors & generators, Diesel engines, outboard motors & light metal working machinery.

Also freed for sale to the Reds: platinum, cadmium, calcium, sodium, strontium, vanadium, asbestos, mica, common types of chemical equipment & parts, certain titanium-producing equipment, certain materials made from new types of plastic, permanganates, phosphoric acid, liquid gum inhibitors & coke.

Most freed items were put under quantitative controls. The revision did not effect the embargo on trade with Red China, North Korea & Red-controlled north Viet Nam.[5]

1—see 266E1 2—261F2 3—XIII, 404E3 4—274D3 5—275B3 6—234F3, 175A1 7—266A1, D3 8—275F1 9—259D3 10—XIII, 316B3 11—270G1

Britain Denies China Trade

Red Chinese Forgn. Trade Dir. Lu Shu-chang told British newsmen in Peiping Aug. 18: Red China was importing steel, metals & industrial equipment from West Germany, France, Belgium & other Western nations that seemed "more interested in business with China" than Britain, but British ships carried these goods to China. British officials denied Aug. 19 that British ships carried embargoed items to China.[6]

2d Bonn Official Defects

The East German Interior Ministry announced Aug. 21 that Karl Franz Schmidt-Wittmack, 40, a deputy in the West German Bundestag, had taken political asylum in the Soviet zone with his wife & daughter Aug. 19, a month after Bonn intelligence chief Dr. Otto John defected.

Bonn police said Aug. 23 that Schmidt-Wittmack took along confidential Govt. papers he had received as a member of the Bundestag committees on the European Army & on All-German Affairs.

Schmidt-Wittmack belonged to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union and had been regarded as a right-winger. The CDU expelled him as a traitor Aug. 22.

(In an East German broadcast Aug. 21, John denounced as "untrue" Pres. Eisenhower's pledge that the U.S. would not launch a preventive war. John said a U.S. Army intelligence officer, "Gen. Williams," had told him the U.S. was "preparing war against the East." In Washington Maj. Gen. John M. Willems, Deputy Chief of Staff for Army Intelligence, said he had seen John for a few minutes when John visited Washington last June. He denied they had discussed war plans.)[7]

Erich Kruzycki, 43, German track star, was reported Aug. 25 to have gone over to the Reds because West Zone sports officials rejected his financial demands. The East German press said he sought asylum Aug. 13 because he wanted to "live better."

Rastvorov Asylum Assailed

Russia accused the U.S. Aug. 23 of an "act of violence" & a breach of international law in granting asylum to Yuri A. Rastvorov, Soviet espionage agent who quit his post in Japan Jan. 24.

In a note to the U.S. State Dept., Soviet Amb.-to-Washington Georgi N. Zarubin charged that U.S. intelligence agents had taken Rastvorov from Japan in violation of elementary standards of international law. The 6-month delay in revealing that Rastvorov was in the U.S. proved American agents had influenced him against Russia, the note said.[8]

Britain Rejects Polish Claim

Polish demands for the return of seaman Antoni Klimowicz & payment of damages for the detention of the Polish ship *Jaroslaw Dabrowski* were rejected by Britain Aug. 24. Klimowicz sought asylum in England July 31 when the ship was anchored in London. He was removed from the vessel by British police over the protests of the Polish crew.[9]

Mrs. Maclean Letter Revealed

The British Forgn. Office Aug. 19 revealed discovery of a letter written by Mrs. Melinda Maclean, wife of British diplomat Donald Maclean, believed to have defected to the Reds when he disappeared in 1951. Mrs. Maclean's letter, addressed to her mother, bore no return address or date but was postmarked in Cairo Oct. 24, 1953. It said she & her children were well but gave no clue to their whereabouts and made no mention of her husband.[10]

Greece Asks Cyprus Plebiscite

The Greek Govt. applied to the UN Gen. Assembly Aug. 20 for a plebiscite to decide whether Cyprus would become part of Greece or continue under British rule. The request, signed by Greek Premier Alexander Papagos, was delivered to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld by Christian X. Palamas, Greece's chief UN delegate.

Sir Pierson Dixon, Britain's UN delegate, said shortly afterwards that his Govt. would oppose placing the request on the Assembly agenda. He said Cyprus was "a territory in whose affairs the UN cannot intervene" since it was "entirely within the domestic jurisdiction" of the U.K.

(Demonstrations were staged throughout Greece Aug. 20 to back demands for union of Cyprus with Greece. Most shops & offices were closed throughout Cyprus Aug. 12 in a 24-hr. general strike for union with Greece and against a sedition law barring discussion of the issue in the press or at public meetings.)[11]

Oppression in Hungary Bared

Testimony on Communist oppression, atrocities & persecution of churches in Hungary was given the U.S. House Subcom. on Communist Aggression at hearings in New York Aug. 23-25.

Msgr. Bela Varga, ex-Speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, & the Rev. Laszlo Vatai, currently pastor of the Hungarian Reformed Church in Buffalo, N.Y. but in 1947 secy. to Pres. Zoltan Tildy, said Aug. 23 the Reds suppressed both Protestant & Roman Catholic churches. Ex-Prime Min. Ferenc Nagy told how the Reds took control of the Govt. after World War II. Ex-Dep. Justice Min. Zoltan Pfeiffer said Aug. 24 that in Apr. 1945 Red rebels in the village of Gyomro massacred 40 shopkeepers & other petty bourgeois & buried them in a mass grave. He said that he had gotten 29 confessions & brought them to CP boss Matyas Rakosi but was told to forget the case.

Hungarian-born actress Ilona Massey told Aug. 23 that the Communists extorted $1,600-$1,800 in bribes before they let her mother come to the U.S. in 1947. An unidentified woman, testifying from behind a screen,

told Aug. 24 that she was raped 9 times by Russian soldiers when the Reds "liberated" Hungary in 1944. (Mrs. Joli Gabor, mother of actresses Zsa Zsa, Eva & Magda Gabor, said the witness' experiences were "nothing to what other women experienced; [some] were raped at least 25 times.")

Subcommittee chrmn. Alvin M. Bentley (R., Mich.) Aug. 25 invited Bishop Albert Bereczky to testify on whether there was religious freedom in his country. Bereczky was in the U.S. as head of a Hungarian delegation to the assembly of the World Council of Churches (in Evanston, Ill.).[1]

Bunche Gets Key UN Post

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 49, was named United Nations undersecretary without portfolio Aug. 19 in a reshuffle of top UN administrative jobs. The post was the highest ever held by an American in the UN Secretariat.

Ilya S. Tchernychev of Russia also was among the 10 new undersecretaries & directors named by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to replace the assistant secretaries general. Hammarskjöld planned to use Bunche & Tchernychev as trouble-shooters in a variety of assignments.

Other top officials named by Hammarskjöld in the shakeup: Dragoslav Protitch of Yugoslavia, Undersecy. for Security Council Affairs; Dr. Ahmed S. Bokhari, Pakistan, Undersecy. for Public Information; Benjamin Cohen, Chile, Undersecy. for Trusteeships & Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; Philippe de Seynes, France, Undersecy. for the Economic & Social Depts.; Victor Hoo, Natl. China, Undersecy. for the Conference Services Dept.; David B. Vaughan, U.S., director of a new Office of Gen. Services; Hugh Keenleyside, Canada, director general of the Technical Assistance Admin. (reappointed).[2]

Soviet Naval Power

The British Admiralty published Aug. 25 this "appraisal" of mounting Soviet naval power: (1) within the next 2 or 3 years, Russia would have a naval force of 30 cruisers, 150 destroyers, 500 submarines, at least 4,000 naval aircraft, 500 motor torpedo boats, 1,000 minesweepers & numerous smaller patrol & landing craft; (2) since 1945 Russia had spent not less than £12 billion ($33.6 billion) and was continuing to spend approximately 1/5 of its total defense budget on the navy; (3) the Soviet navy was clearly developing the quality & quantity of its men, ships & air force; (4) Russia's navy "may well be capable of using, in varying degrees, long-range torpedoes of a greatly improved type, mines with complex antisweeping devices, tactical atomic weapons & guided missiles, both offensive & defensive."

(Western officials in Frankfurt revealed Aug. 15 that Baltic shipyards had been building submarines for the Soviet fleet. 500 were reported under construction or already in service.)[3]

Congress' Record

(Major actions of 2d session of 83d Congress)

PASSED

Communist Control Act outlawing CP, other anti-Red bills.
Tax reform bill.
$6 billion rise in debt limit.
Flexible farm price supports.
Atomic energy bill giving private industry a role in commercial development of nuclear power.
Social security expansion bill.
St. Lawrence Seaway authorization.
One-yr. extension of reciprocal trade program.
One-yr. public housing program.
Air Force Academy authorization.

APPROPRIATED

$47,642,131,205 for all purposes.
$2,781,499,816 in "new" money for foreign aid.

REJECTED

Hawaiian & Alaskan statehood.
Taft-Hartley law amendments.
Health reinsurance program.
Vote for 18-yr.-olds.

INVESTIGATED

McCarthy-Army counter-charges.
Communism in armed forces, defense plants, tax-exempt foundations, education.
Communist aggression & oppression.
Red atrocities in Korea.
Housing scandals.
High coffee prices.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

Adjournment

The Republican-controlled 83d Congress adjourned Aug. 20 after a 227-day 2d session. The House quit *sine die* at 7:39 p.m. The Senate adjourned at 10:50 p.m. subject to recall at 5 days' notice to act on any report from the special committee considering censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

The House had passed a Senate-approved resolution authorizing the Senate either to continue in session or to recess through Dec. 25 before final adjournment. The Senate, when recalled, would have authority to take up nominations, treaties & other matters requiring no House action. The 84th Congress was scheduled to convene Jan. 5, 1955.[4]

President Praises Record

Pres. Eisenhower, who flew to Denver for a working vacation Aug. 21, lauded the 83d Congress' record in a radio-TV address there Aug. 23. He said 54 of 64 legislative proposals he had submitted to Congress had been enacted. This "batting average of .830," he declared, was "pretty good going in any league." He told U.S. voters, in effect, that if they wanted his program continued, they should elect a Republican 84th Congress in November.[5]

Vice Pres. Nixon said Aug. 21 that the Admin. considered this session "one of the best in history." Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said that the President "& the Republican Congress have given the nation its greatest period of prosperity in history." He said they had: "cut taxes by $7½ billion"; acted to "end the shameful waste of farm surpluses"; "arrested the trend toward destructive socialistic tendencies in Govt."; ended the Korean fighting; "kept the U.S. out of the war in Indo-China"; "liquidated the Communist foothold in Guatemala"; "strengthened the free nations"; "confronted [the Reds] with the firm determination to safeguard freedom and attain genuine peace."

But House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (Tex.) said Aug. 21 that virtually all 83d Congress achievements were continuations of Democratic programs. Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said more Democrats than Republicans had backed many of the President's programs.

'Ike' Vetoes Govt. Pay Hike

Pres. Eisenhower said Aug. 23 he would not sign a bill (HR7774) to raise the pay of 1,750,000 federal employes (including 500,000 postal workers) by 5% at a total cost to the Govt. of about $366 million.

The Senate had passed the bill Aug. 20 by 69-4 (Knowland, Calif.; Francis Case, S. D.; Andrew Schoeppel, Kan.; John J. Williams, Del.; all R.). The House approved it by voice vote a few hours later.

The President said he would not let the measure become law because it disregarded principles of sound personnel management and ignored the need for more revenue to cover pay rises. He said he would resubmit to the next Congress the Admin.'s personnel program on higher salaries & increased revenues.[6]

Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 20 vetoed a bill to let Govt. employes living in the Dist. of Columbia engage in partisan political activity.

Legislative Action

A compromise foreign aid appropriation (HR10051) was passed by 188-77 House vote & unanimous Senate vote Aug. 19. It provided $5,243,575,795—$2,781,499,816 in "new" money & $2,462,075,979 in previously appropriated but unobligated funds—to carry the Mutual Security program through June 30, 1955. The President had requested $6,020,633,533.[7] The Senate Aug. 12 passed by voice vote and sent the President a compromise $3.054 billion foreign aid authorization (HR9678).[7]

A compromise Admin. bill (HR9366) increasing social security benefits & taxes and extending coverage to an additional 10 million persons was passed by voice vote of both houses Aug. 20.[8] The Senate Aug. 19 passed by voice vote and sent the President a bill raising retirement & unemployment benefits for rail workers & their families by $82 million a year.

The Senate Aug. 18 passed and sent the White House a bill to make the copyright law conform to the Intl. Copyright Convention of 1952.

1—see p. 244A3 2—188C1 3—250C2; Vol. XIII, 420D2 4—4F3 5—254C2 6—268A1 7—267G2 8—276D-E1

Red Control Bill Signed

Pres. Eisenhower in Denver Aug. 24 signed the Communist Control Act of 1954 (S3706). He noted that the act deprives the Communist Party of rights, privileges & immunities and subjects Reds to the Internal Security Act [see provisions below]. He said these clauses "may prove helpful" although it would take "careful study" to decide their "full impact" on enforcement of laws currently used to fight Communists.[1]

The President said that anti-Red bills passed this session carry out Admin. recommendations on fighting communism. He said he had signed (Aug. 20) 3 other anti-Red bills. These would: (a) grant immunity from prosecution to certain witnesses to force them to testify[2]; (b) increase the penalty for harboring fugitives from justice[3]; (c) authorize penalties for bail jumping.[4]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

McCarthy Charges Merged

The special Senate committee to study censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) outlined Aug. 24 a 5-part "bill of particulars" on which its probe would be based. The 5 categories, covering 13 of the 46 overlapping original charges:

(1) Contempt of the Senate or a Senatorial committee.

(2) Encouragement of U.S. employes to violate the law & their oaths of office or executive orders.

(3) Receipt or use of confidential or classified information from executive files.

(4) Abuse of Senate colleagues.

(5) Abusive treatment of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.

Chrmn. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) Aug. 25 asked McCarthy's 3 principal accusers—Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) & Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.)—to document their charges. Despite McCarthy's demand that the 3 Senators testify in the public hearing, Watkins said they would not be called unless they had "first-hand knowledge." He said he had "some hopes" the committee could reach a verdict before November.[5]

GOP Army-McCarthy Report Filed

The majority report on the Army-McCarthy dispute was filed Aug. 23 by the 4 Republican members of the Senate Investigations Subcom. Although their findings were not to be made public until after Aug. 30, the 4 GOP Senators reportedly were mildly critical of both sides in the controversy.[6]

Labor Developments

American Airlines flights were grounded July 30-Aug. 24 by a strike of 1,243 members of the AFL Air Line Pilots Assn. Flights resumed Aug. 25 after both sides accepted Aug. 22 a Natl. Mediation Board proposal to end the tie-up and submit to non-binding arbitration.

The strike had been called by the pilots in protest against 8-hr. 35-min. non-stop, cross-continent flights without crew changes. They said these violated a 23-yr. safety rule limiting flights by a single crew to 8 hours. The airline labeled the walkout a breach of contract and filed a $1¼ million suit against the union in Fed. Dist. Court in New York.

Settlements Announced

4,500 atomic workers won a 6¢ hourly raise Aug. 19 under a settlement by the AFL Atomic Trades & Labor Council and the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp. The increase, for employees of the Y-12 research plant in Oak Ridge, had been recommended by the President's Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel.[7] . . . Gen. Electric and the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers settled in New York Aug. 19 for a 2.68% raise (4-6¢ an hour) for about 85,000 employees.[8] . . . A threatened strike of 900,000 nonoperating employes of most U.S. railroads was averted Aug. 21 when the carriers & 14 unions settled for a new contract providing health-&-welfare benefits & more vacation & holiday pay. The settlement, based on recommendations of a Presidential fact-finding board, required costs of the health-welfare plan to be shared equally by employes & the roads.[9]

Armed Forces

Lt. Col. Harry Fleming, 46, of Racine, Wis., went on trial before an Army court-martial in Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Aug. 20 on charges of collaborating with his Communist captors in Korea. He denied collaborating, said his actions saved the lives of fellow PWs.[10] . . . Cpl. James R. Cole, 30, of Maud, Tex. was sentenced by an Army court-

Communist Control Act of 1954

(Facts on File summary of bill adopted by Congress Aug. 19 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 24)

● Purpose of the act—"to outlaw the Communist Party, to prohibit members of Communist organizations from serving in certain representative capacities & for other purposes . . ."

● Congress "finds & declares" that the U.S. Communist Party is "an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the [U.S.] Govt. . . . an authoritarian dictatorship . . . denying to all [other political parties] the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution." CP "policies & programs . . . are secretly prescribed . . . by the foreign leaders of the world Communist movement." CP members "are organized, instructed & disciplined to carry into action slavishly the assignments given them by their hierarchical chieftans." The CP is dedicated to "ruin" of the U.S. Govt. "by any available means, including force & violence." "It is the means whereby individuals are seduced into the service of the world Communist movement, trained to do its bidding and directed & controlled in the conspiratorial performance of their revolutionary services. . . ."

● "Rights, privileges & immunities attendant upon legal bodies," previously granted to the CP & subsidiaries, "are hereby terminated." (Sec. 3)

● "Whoever knowingly & willfully becomes or remains a member of (1) the Communist Party or (2) any other organization having as one of its purposes or objectives the establishment, control, conduct, seizure or overthrow [of the U.S., state or local Govts. by] . . . force or violence, with knowledge of [this] purpose or objective . . . shall be subject to all the provisions & penalties of the Internal Security Act . . . as a member of a 'Communist action' organization." [This disqualifies such persons for non-elective federal jobs, defense plant jobs, passports. It requires them to register with the Atty. General or face penalties of up to 5 years' imprisonment &/or up to $10,000 fine.] (Sec. 4)

● Criteria to aid in determining such membership, participation or knowledge would include evidence "as to whether the accused person: (1) has been listed to his knowledge as a member in any . . . document of the organization; (2) has made financial contribution to the organization . . .; (3) has made himself subject to [its] discipline . . .; (4) has executed [its] orders, plans or directives . . .; (5) has acted [in its behalf in any capacity]; (6) has conferred with [its] officers or other members [in behalf of any of its plans or enterprises]; (7) has been accepted to his knowledge as [one of its officers or members] or as one to be called upon for services by other officers or members . . .; (8) has written, spoken or in any other way communicated by signal, semaphore, sign [or otherwise] orders, directives or plans of the organization; (9) has prepared documents, pamphlets, leaflets, books or any other types of publication in behalf of [its] objectives & purposes . . .; (10) has mailed, shipped, circulated, distributed, delivered or in any other way sent or delivered to others . . . propaganda of any kind in behalf of the organization; (11) has advised, counseled or in any other way imparted information, suggestions, recommendations to [anyone] . . . in behalf of [its] objectives . . .; (12) has indicated by word, action, conduct, writing or in any other way a willingness to carry out in any manner & to any degree the plans, designs, objectives or purposes of the organization; (13) has in any other way participated in [its] activities, planning, actions, objectives or purposes. . . ." [These criteria were proposed originally by ex-Chrmn. Martin Dies (D., Tex.) of the House Un-American Activities Com.] (Sec. 5)

Subversive Activities Control Act Amendment

● Additional restrictions bar Reds from labor organization jobs and from representing employers in proceedings under the Natl. Labor Relations Act and create the category "Communist-infiltrated organization." Groups in the new category are made subject to anti-subversive controls.

● A "Communist-infiltrated organization" is any non-Communist-action or non-Communist-front group which (a) "is substantially directed, dominated or controlled by an individual or individuals" who within 3 years actively have aided "a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government or the world Communist movement" or (b) "within 3 years has served" to aid these causes or to impair U.S. military strength or the industrial capacity needed for military strength. However, any "affiliate in good standing of a national federation or other labor organization whose policies & activities have been directed to opposing" Communist causes "shall be presumed prima facie not to be a 'Communist-infiltrated organization.' "

● The Atty. General may ask the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether any suspected group is "a Communist-infiltrated organization." Any group against whom such determination has been found may ask within 6 months that it be pronounced "no longer" Communist-infiltrated provided persons found to be Reds have been removed.

● In determining whether an organization is Communist-infiltrated, the board shall consider to what extent, if any: (1) the group's management is in the hands of persons who within 2 years aided or were "members, agents or representatives of any Communist organization" or of a Red Govt. or the world Communist movement; (2) its policies within 3 years have been formed or carried out under direction or advice of such persons; (3) its personnel & resources within 3 years have promoted such Red causes; (4) within 3 years it has received from or furnished to such causes funds or other material aid; (5) within 3 years it has been affiliated with such causes; (6) such affiliation by the organization or members is concealed from the membership; (7) the organization or members within 3 years have engaged knowingly in activity aiding such causes.

● When a final SACB order determines that a labor organization is a Communist-action, Communist-front or Communist-infiltrated organization, it loses its rights under the Natl. Labor Relations Law.

● When a final SACB order determines that an employer "is a Communist-infiltrated organization," the employer loses his rights under the labor act.

1—see p. 275E2 2—267F3 3—236E-F1 4—245C1 5—276B2 6—207B2 7—277C3 8—Vol. XII, 89P 9—167G1 10—75AB-2

martial in Nuremberg, Germany Aug. 13 to 5 years at hard labor after he tried to flee to the Communists, denounced his citizenship and threatened to fight the U.S. He was convicted of attempted desertion, assault & theft of a taxi. . . . 100 young airmen at Chanute Air Force Base were rounded up for questioning Aug. 21-23 after being identified, by crosses carved into their hands or other parts of their bodies, as possible members of secret "pachuco" terrorist gangs. The gangs had been started by West Coast "zoot suiters" during the war. Suspects at Chanute were accused of "acts of violence & lawlessness ranging from AWOL offenses & marijuana addiction to knife assaults."

FOREIGN

Brazil's Vargas Kills Self

Brazilian Pres. Getulio Vargas, 71, shot himself through the heart Aug. 24 in Rio de Janeiro 4½ hours after yielding to military pressure to relinquish the Presidency. His death touched off a wave of violence across Brazil.

Vargas' resignation in favor of Vice Pres. João Café Filho, 55, was demanded by Army & Air Force generals in a Govt. crisis over the murder of AF Maj. Rubens Florentino Vaz Aug. 5 in an attempt to kill Carlos Lacerda, editor of the anti-Govt. newspaper *Tribuna da Imprensa*. (Vargas' son Lutero & other Govt. figures were cleared of implication Aug. 19 by an Air Force investigation of the slaying.)

Vargas at first refused to resign and said Aug. 23 he would not leave the Presidency before the end of his term (Jan. 1, 1956) unless he were dead. But at an emergency Cabinet meeting early Aug. 24 he agreed to take a 90-day "leave of absence" and to turn over power to the Vice President. A few hours later he killed himself. In a farewell letter, he charged that the "forces & interests against the people" opposed him. He said his memory would keep Brazil united, be an "immortal call" to its conscience and sustain its resistance to aggression.

4 persons were killed & others wounded Aug. 24-25 in riots following announcement of Vargas' death. Many demonstrations, believed to be Communist-inspired, were aimed at U.S. firms & installations.

Vargas' body was flown Aug. 25 to his home in Rio Grande do Sul State, southern Brazil, for burial.[2]

Facts on Vargas: Born Apr. 19, 1883 in Sao Borja. Son of army general. Left home in teens to join army; became sergeant at 17. Began law practice in Porto Alegre at 24; named public prosecutor a year later. Active in state politics 1909-23; organized a division of troops to quell a local revolution.

Named Finance Min. by Pres. Washington Luís Pereira de Souza in 1926; resigned a year later to become Governor of home State, Rio Grande do Sul. Nominated for Presidency in 1930 by newly-formed Liberal Alliance Party; lost after disorderly campaign. Military leaders caused collapse of Pereira regime, gave Vargas unlimited power Oct. 24, 1930. Elected President under new Constitution in 1934. Established dictatorship, suspended Constitution and abolished nearly every elective unit in the nation.

Getulio Vargas (left), who committed suicide after ouster as Brazilian President, & Joao Cafe Filho, new President. (Wide World photos)

In World War II supported Allies. Agreed to general elections to be held in Nov. 1945 but was deposed by Army & Navy Oct. 30. Vargas candidate, Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, was elected President and Vargas himself went into the legislature. Re-elected President in 1950 as Labor candidate. Concentrated on industrialization & development of Brazil's natural resources.

Facts on Café: Born Feb. 3, 1899 in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte State. Son of civil servant. Crusading journalist, started newspaper career at 19 by editing Natal "Gazeta." Founded pro-labor, anti-Govt. "Jornal do Norte" (suppressed in 1926). Fled to Bezerros and started newspaper there. Edited another opposition paper in Recife in 1928; jailed for attacking State Govt. Joined pro-Vargas Liberal Alliance in 1928. Commanded army in Natal in 1930 revolution that put Vargas in power. Chief of police under military Govt. Elected to Congress in 1934; served until Vargas dissolved Congress in 1937. Exiled to Argentina for year for anti-Vargas stand. Re-elected to Congress in 1945; known for investigations of Govt. agencies. Led Social Progressives in alliance with Vargas' Labor Party in 1950 elections. Became Vice-President in 1951.

●

Australia. Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Labor Party leader, told the Royal Comm. on Espionage in Sydney Aug. 24 that only his ex-press secy., Fergus O'Sullivan, could have supplied parts of a document defaming well-known Australians. The paper (Document J) was produced by Vladimir Petrov when he fled the Soviet Embassy. Petrov & his wife had testified that Communist newsman Rupert Lockwood of Sydney had typed the document in the Soviet Embassy in May 1953. Lockwood said Aug. 20 he had typed the material but not the actual document. He said Tass correspondent Victor Antonov took the material from him as he typed it.[3]

Chile. 7,000 workers at Kennecott Copper Corp.'s El Teniente mine struck Aug. 19 for a 70% raise. The mine normally produced 40% of Chile's copper output. . . . A 13½% excise duty was imposed on imports of non-essential goods Aug. 17 to help reduce the national debt.[4] . . . A 5-yr. plan for modernization & development of the port of Arica (cost: $10 million) was reported Aug. 13. It was undertaken partly to keep large properties out of the hands of Peruvians. . . . The Govt. made a deal with the Argentine Govt. Aug. 25 to buy 70,000 tons of Argentine wheat at $60 a ton.

Germany. Wilhelm Prinz, ex-chrmn. of the Hamburg Communist Party, told reporters in Hamburg Aug. 25 that he had fled East Germany to escape "Communist brutality." He said he had gone to a Red meeting in Loewenberg, East Germany in Feb. 1953 but had been picked up by security police, who charged him with having worked for the Western powers, and was kept in solitary confinement until Apr. 1954. . . . The number of Jehovah's Witnesses imprisoned in East Germany was raised to 1,343 by the recent jailing of 9 more (reported Aug. 14). . . . The East Berlin press reported Aug. 25 that the East German Govt. had made a 30% cut in the annual state subsidy to churches—from more than 18 million eastmarks (about $1,100,000) in previous years to 13,400,000 ($830,000) in 1954.[5] . . . The official East Zone ADN news agency reported Aug. 25 that the steel, iron, coal & other important industries in the Soviet zone had fallen below production quotas.[6] . . . The Allied High Comm. in Bonn Aug. 16 rejected requests of West German flour mills to form a cartel for control of production & prices.

Guatemala. Communism was outlawed under a bill signed by the ruling junta Aug. 25. The edict required registration (with the Natl. Defense Com. against Communism) of all persons who in any way had participated in Communist activities, all CP affiliates, those who helped Reds escape the country, dealers in Red-inspired textbooks, persons publicly displaying Communist emblems.[7] . . . A warrant for ex-Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán's arrest was issued Aug. 19. Arbenz, who had taken asylum in the Mexican Embassy, was charged with implication in the assassination of Col. Francisco Javier Arana in June 1949.[8] . . . 200 political refugees in the Mexican, Argentine & Brazilian Embassies received permission Aug. 24 to leave the country.

South Africa. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist Party ousted the opposition United Party from control of Cape Province and increased its power in Transvaal & the Orange Free State in provincial council elections Aug. 18. The United Party kept only one province, Natal.[9] . . . The Nationalist Party was reported Aug. 22 to have decided that the League of Nations mandate on South-West Africa had ended and that the territory had become part of the Union of South Africa. This decision was in direct contradiction to the stand taken by the UN Gen. Assembly that the mandate remained in force and that South Africa must report on its stewardship over South-West Africa to the UN.[10]

SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. Ex-AEC Chrmn. Gordon Dean announced Aug. 18 the formation of the Nuclear Science & Engineering Corp. (in Pittsburgh) with himself as chairman and Ronald A. Brightsen as president. Its purpose —to supply technical services to companies engaged in non-military atomic projects.[11] . . . U.S. aid could cut 5 years from the time needed to develop commercial atomic power in South America, according to an

1—see p. 75A-B2 2—277F3 3—277E3 4—102C1 5—Vol. XIII, 111C 6—XIII, 443E3 7—270F2 8—225G3 9—XIII, 127M 10—XII, 146K 11—XIII, 211D-E1

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Aug. 21

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,858	*$21,858	*$22,228
Currency circulation	*$29,866	*$29,911	*$30,145
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$20,829	*$20,770	*$22,912
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,998,377,686	$9,413,061,578	$9,515,407,047
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,473,391	13,804,913	5,042,740
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	165.99	164.98	147.16
Bond sales (par value)	$16,763,100	$17,662,500	$10,211,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.61	101.52	96.27
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	116,508	116,190	155,722
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,157,500	6,153,450	6,594,750
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,400,000	7,500,000	9,359,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]8,996	*9,059	*8,513.782
Carloadings (cars)	[b]685,277	667,592	807,622
	July	**June**	**July 1953**
Ind'l output§¶	124	124	137
Steel output (tons)	6,627,597	7,363,634	9,275,673
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.62¼	$2.60⅛	$2.48¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.94⅝	$1.95⅝	$1.92⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.352	$.3505	$.337
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$28.67	$27.83	$43.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.07	$7.10	$6.67
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.3	110.2	110.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]96	92	95
Failures (Aug. 12)‡	233	207	150
LABOR:	**July**	**June**	**July 1954**
Employed (Census Bur.)	62,148,000	62,098,000	63,120,000
Unemployed (Census Bur.)	3,346,000	3,347,000	1,548,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 11 [b]Aug. 14 [c]Aug. 7 [d]Aug. 17

address in Rio de Janeiro Aug. 23 by Robert LeBaron, who retired Aug. 1 as chairman of the U.S. military liaison commission to the AEC. LeBaron, speaking at the São Paulo Exposition during a goodwill tour for the State Dept., said that if the U.S. provided certain essential parts & other aid for Latin American atomic plants, the U.S.' own atomic program might benefit.[1]

Mental Health. Delegates to the 5th Intl. Cong. on Mental Health agreed at the closing session Aug. 21 that national & local governments should support financially the war on mental illness. Only dissenters were the Soviet delegates, who said mental illness was on the decline in Russia, at least partly because their society was Communist. The congress, a convention of the World Fed. for Mental Health, was held in Toronto Aug. 15-21. Among developments:

Ex-Sing Sing Prison (N.Y.) psychiatrist Dr. Ralph S. Banay urged Aug. 19 a "rational" penal system to replace the existing, "self-defeating" one. His plan—custodial institutions for offenders who, because of age or emotional condition, were not susceptible to being treated; "hospital-like" institutions where experts would try to eradicate anti-social behavior of the others. Dr. H. V. Dicks of London's Tavistock Clinic declared Aug. 18 that the most prevailing cause of unhappy marriage was "disappointment" in fulfillment of the "sexual marital role." He found in urban couples "& their too few children" an "exaggeration of emotional demands" that he intimated impeded the children's emotional development. Exec. Dir. Herschel Alt of the Jewish Board of Guardians (N.Y.) reported Aug. 18 that 12 million of the U.S.'s 45 million children did not live with their natural parents. Dr. Frank Fremont - Smith of New York was elected pres. Aug. 21.[2]

Medicine. A Western Reserve U. team headed by Dr. Louis Pillemer has isolated from human blood a protein material, tentatively called properdin, which tests indicated might reduce infections that resist current therapy (reported in *Science*). . . . Development of the cytoanalyzer, a high-speed electronic optical instrument for mass detection of early cancer, was announced at Airborne Instruments Laboratory in Mineola, N.Y. Aug. 22 by Walter E. Toolles, physicist in charge of the project.

Science Notes. Tornados & other turbulance make life possible on earth, according to a theory made public by Norwegian-born Dr. Theodore Theodorsen of the U. of Maryland Aug. 21. He said that without them, the earth's surface would be buffeted by constant, high-velocity winds. . . . 2 meteors have been captured by the earth's gravitational pull and have become satellites in orbits 400-600 miles from the earth's surface (reported by *Aviation Week* Aug. 23). They were identified by Dr. Lincoln La Paz, head of the U. of New Mexico's Extra-Terrestrial Bodies Inst. . . . Dr. Charles H. Smiley, Brown U. astronomer, said Aug. 16 that he had seen & photographed the zodiacal light of the sun in Pakistan during the June 30 eclipse and thereby had proved his theory that zodiacal light was visible during a solar eclipse.

●

NEW BOOKS

The Buffalo Hunters: The Story of the Hide Men. By Mari Sandoz. About massacre of buffalo herds, growth of cattle ranching. Aug. 23. (Hasting House, 372 pp., $4.50)†

Doctor to the Islands. By Tom & Lydia Davis. New Zealand doctor & wife bring modern medicine to Cook Islands' natives. Aug. 19. (Little, Brown, 331 pp., $5)†

Just Half a World Away: My Search for the New India. By Jean Lyon. U.S. journalist's travels through changing India. Aug. 23. (Crowell, 273 pp., $5)†

The Iron Maiden. By Edwin Lanham. Talented young writer uses strategy to rise to top of N.Y. newspaper. Aug. 19. (Harcourt, Brace, 376 pp., $3.95)*

Love Is Eternal. By Irving Stone. Biographical novel with Mary Todd Lincoln as heroine. Aug. 20. Lit. Guild Sept. choice. (Doubleday, 468 pp., $3.95)*

The Midnight Patient. By Egon Hostovsky. Czech psychiatrist in N.Y. besieged by patients who are also spies. Aug. 25. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 278 pp., $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 253F1 2—Vol. XIII, 29F-G1 3—279E1 4—XIII, 291C3 5—p. 271F3; Vol. XIII, 283G3-284A1

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Religion. The Vatican disclosed Aug. 20 that Pope Pius XII had asked Roman Catholic bishops actively to oppose "indecent" dress. The instructions went out in an "Acta Apostolicae Sedis" letter written by Pietro Cardinal Ciriaci on the Pope's request.[3] . . . A record 94,842,845 Americans are church members, according to data made public Aug. 24. The figures came from the 1955 *Yearbook of American Churches*, compiled by the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and scheduled for publication Sept. 15. Membership of leading groups: Roman Catholic 31,476,261; Methodist 9,151,524; Southern Baptist Conv. 7,883,708; Jewish 5,000,000; Natl. Baptist Conv., U.S.A., 4,526,847; Natl. Baptist Conv. of Amer. 2,606,510; Protestant Episcopal 2,550,831; Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. 2,492,504; United Lutheran 2,061,004; Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod 1,850,100; Disciples of Christ 1,847,954; Christ Unity Science Church 1,581,286; Amer. Baptist Conv. 1,557,816; Churches of Christ 1,500,000; Congregational Christian Churches 1,283,754; African Methodist Episcopal 1,166,301; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 1,077,285; Greek Archdiocese of No. & So. Amer. 1,000,000.[4]

Teachers. A program of federal aid to education was adopted by the AFL Amer. Fed. of Teachers Aug. 19 at its 37th annual convention, held in Chicago Aug. 16-20. The funds would go for: salaries for public school teachers, public school construction, loans & scholarships for higher education, help to states in eradicating adult illiteracy. The delegates upheld the dismissal of the federation's former $9,900-a-yr. secy.-treasurer, Irvin R. Kuenzli of Springfield, O., pres. of the Intl. Fed. of Free Teachers Unions. He had been removed in Dec. 1953 without charges.[5]

OBITUARIES

Wilhelm Brueckner, 70, Hitler's former personal adjutant & bodyguard; Aug. 20 near Traunstein, Germany.

Dr. John P. Buwalda, 67, earthquake authority, founder & ex-head of Geology Div. at Calif. Inst. of Technology; Aug. 19 in Frazier Mountain Park, Calif.

Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, 89, only member of French Senate at Vichy to vote against full power for Marshal Henri Petain in 1940, great-great-grandson of Lafayette & as such an honorary U.S. citizen; Aug. 23 near Marseille.

Max Epstein, 79, Gen. Amer. Transportation Co. exec., art patron, philanthropist; Aug. 23 in Winnetka, Ill.

Gen. Kwei Yung-ching, 54, Chief of the Chinese Nationalist Gen. Staff since June 1, Chinese Navy Chief 1947-52; Aug. 12 in Taipei.

George Maurice Morris, 65, pres. Amer. Bar Assn. 1942-3, a founder of Intl. Bar Assn.; Aug. 20 in Washington.

Billy Murray, 77, tenor who recorded 4,000 songs, mostly ballads, before 1925; Aug. 24 in N.Y.C.

John Trowbridge Nightingale, 66, pres. Cromwell & Co. (Boston investment counselors); Aug. 17 in Boston.

Terry Ramsaye, 68, motion picture editor, ed.-in-chief Pathe News 1928-1931, author of *A Million & One Nights* (2-vol. history of silent films); Aug. 19 in Norwalk, Conn.

Abram P. Steckel, 75, founder of Cold Metal Process Co., developer of steel rolling processes; Aug. 19 in Youngstown, O. of heart ailment.

Mrs. Cia Fornaroli Toscanini, 66, Italian-born ex-ballerina, choreographer, wife of Arturo Toscanini's son Walter; Aug. 16 in New York of heart ailment.

Charles Warren, 86, U.S. Constitutional authority, 1923 Pulitzer Prize winner in history for *The Supreme Court in U.S. History;* Aug. 16 in Washington.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing. 12-hr. American-Le Mans sport & stock car race in Linden, N.J. Aug. 22: won by Andy Winfree of Greensboro, N.C. & Jim Reed of Tarrytown, N.Y. in a Jaguar (avg. speed: 72.5 mph.), for $2,000. . . . Swiss Grand Prix near Bern Aug. 22: won by Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina in a Mercedes.[1] . . . 100-mi. Amer. Automobile Assn. race in Springfield, Ill. Aug. 21: won by Jimmy Davis of Pacoima, Calif., averaging 92.57 mph.[2]

(Among 91 world & U.S. speed records set by Donald Healey, 56, of Britain in stock sport models of his own design Aug. 19-24 at the Bonneville Salt Flats, Wendover, Utah: 192.62 mph. for the measured mile; 181 mph. for 10 mi.; 132.29 mph. avg. in 24-hr. drive.)

Bicycling. World amateur road racing title in Solingen, Germany Aug. 21: won by Emile Van Cauter of Belgium, averaging 21.3 mph. over the 93.2 mi. Klingenring course.

Boxing. Carl (Bobo) Olson, 26, of San Francisco kept his world middleweight title Aug. 20 in San Francisco by a unanimous decision over Rocky Castellani, 28, of Cleveland.[3]

Golf. Canada Cup tourney in Montreal: won Aug. 21 by Peter Thomson & Kelvin Nagle of Australia.[4] . . . Canadian amateur title in London, Ont.: won Aug. 21 by Harvie Ward Jr. of San Francisco.[5] . . . $15,000 Fort Wayne (Ind.) open: won Aug. 22 by Doug Ford of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., for $2,400.[6]

Horse Racing. $115,250 American Derby in Chicago Aug. 21: won by Joseph Gavegnano's Errard King, Sam Boulmetis up, for $68,900.[7] . . . $58,300 Whitney Handicap in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Aug. 21: won by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Social Outcast, Eric Guerin up, for $40,200.

Rowing. Russia won all 5 titles in the women's European rowing championships in Amsterdam Aug. 22.[8]

Swimming. English Channel race from Cap Griz Nez, France to South Foreland Point, Eng. Aug. 21: won by Joaquim Baptista Pereira, 33, of Portugal in 12 hr. 25 min., for £500 ($1,400). (The Intl. Long Distance Swimming Fed. Aug. 19 recognized Murat Guler's unwitnessed channel swim of Aug. 15.)[9]

Tennis. U.S. doubles finals in Brookline, Mass. Aug. 22: (men's) Vic Seixas & Tony Trabert of the U.S., 3-6, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3 over Lew Hoad & Ken Rosewall of Australia (first U.S. win since 1948); (women's) Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla. & Shirley Fry of Akron, O., 6-4, 6-4 over Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif. & Mrs. Margaret Osborne du Pont of Wilmington, Del.[10]

●

Track Records. The Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. recognized 29 world records Aug. 21, including John Landy's 3-min. 58-sec. mile & a 263-ft. 10-in. javelin throw Aug. 8, 1953 at Pasadena, Calif. by Bud Held of Stanford.[11] . . . Audun Boysen of Norway set a world mark of 2 min. 19.5 sec. for the 1,000-meter run Aug. 18 in Gaevle, Sweden.

Native Dancer was retired from racing Aug. 22 by owner Alfred G. Vanderbilt because of a recurrent foot ailment. The 4-yr.-old Dancer won 21 of his 22 races and earned a total of $785,240. This made him 4th among all-time money winners.[12] . . . **Curly Lambeau** was fired Aug. 22 as head coach of the NFL Washington Redskins football team after an argument with owner George Preston Marshall. 2 players, halfback Don Paul & end Fran Polsfoot, reportedly quit the team in protest. Lambeau was replaced by line coach Joe Kuharich.[13] . . . **Jim Konstanty**, 37, NL Philadelphia pitcher, was bought by the N.Y. Yankees on waivers Aug. 22.[14] . . . **Red China** was unanimously recognized as a full member by the Congress of the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in Bern, Switz. Aug. 24.[15]

MISCELLANEOUS

Altitude Record. AF Maj. Arthur Murray, 35, of Harrisburg, Pa. was identified unofficially Aug. 24 as the pilot who set a new altitude record of about 90,000 feet. The flight was made in the experimental jet-powered Bell X-1A which had set the 1,650-mph. unofficial world speed record. It took place at Edwards Air Base at Muroc, Calif. in June. AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott had revealed in Omaha Aug. 21 that the 82,235-ft. record had been broken.[16]

Air Crashes. 21 persons were killed Aug. 23 when a KLM (Royal Dutch) DC-6B airliner, en route from Shannon, Ireland on a New York-to-Amsterdam flight, crashed in the North Sea 10 miles off the Dutch coast. . . . 11 of 19 persons aboard a Braniff DC-3 air liner were killed Aug. 22 when it crashed in a storm near Mason City, Ia.

Floods. 2,000 religious pilgrims were reported drowned in a flash flood Aug. 17 at the Moslem shrine of the Imam Zadeh Davud in Farahzad, Iran. . . . 56 persons were reported Aug. 24 to have been drowned in northeastern India by floods which had driven 15 million people from their homes in northeastern Pakistan by Aug. 15. 36,000 square miles of Pakistani & more than 22,000 square miles of Indian territory were inundated by flood waters of the Brahmaputra, Buriganga, Sitalakhya & Jumna rivers. USAF planes participating in "Operation Mercy" began Aug. 16 to fly food & medical supplies to affected areas in response to an appeal by the Pakistan Govt.[17]

Other Disasters. 9 men were killed, 38 seriously burned & 7 driven "out of their minds" by a fire & explosions in the Kozlu coal mines near Zonguldak, Turkey (UP report Aug. 22). . . . 4 passengers were killed & 44 injured when the Santa Fe R.R.'s streamliner *The Chief*, enroute from Chicago to Los Angeles, was derailed Aug. 22 near Lomax, Ill. . . . 46 persons were killed in a typhoon which struck Okinawa & the Japanese islands of Kyushu & Shikoku Aug. 17-18.

Crime. Joseph C. Ellis, 45, U.S. Senate financial clerk, shot & killed himself in his Washington home Aug. 22 after shooting & wounding his wife, Elizabeth. . . . Raymond Harrison, N.J. Employment Security Div. buyer testifying at Trenton hearings Aug. 23, admitted that he had perjured himself when questioned last spring about alleged purchasing irregularities. According to Harrison: transcripts of the testimony were smuggled to the late ex-Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, who headed the agency; Thomas B. Faherty, Harrison's superior, ordered him to "lie." Harrison said Aug. 20 that Hoffman had accepted kickbacks from 2 firms—Oberg & Tonkin and George Fish Associates—that sold supplies to the division.[18]

Names in the News. Princess Margaret Rose of England was 24 Aug. 21. . . . Joan Suzanne Ross-Dilley, 24, English-born tennis star, was reported an amnesia victim after she was found wandering in Burlington, Vt. Aug. 20. She disappeared from Boston 2 days previously.

Married: Fan dancer Sally Rand (Helen Gould Beck), 52, to contractor Fred Lalla, 35; Aug. 12 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 3d, his 2d).[19] . . . Actress Gloria Grahame, 28, to writer-producer Cy Howard, 38, Aug. 15 in Beverly Hills, Calif. (her 3d, his 2d). . . . Actor Ward Bond to his agent-secy. Mary Lou May; Aug. 23 in Honolulu.

1—see p. 263C3; Vol. XIII, p. 292A2 2—see Vol. XIII, 104G 3—p. 116F1 4—p. 240F1 5—Vol. XIII, 292A1, 184D 6—116G1 7—248E1 8—232A2 9—280A2 10—XIII, 284E1 11—272G1 12—XIII, 416E1 13—XIII, 40E; XII, 276G 14—X, 360F 15—168E2 16—230E3 17—280B3 18—232G2 19—XII, 249N